Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1826. [NO. 100.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which, lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experiment has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure.—There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE.

N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment. A. C. M.

82tf

NORTH & S. CAROLINA LOTTERY,

For the benefit of OXFORD ACADEMY in North-Carolina, &c.

FIRST CLASS—To be drawn 29th Nov. 1826

J. B. YATES & A. McINTYRE, *Managers.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$12,000	is	$12,000
1	- -	6,000	-	6,000
1	- -	5,000	-	5,000
1	- -	4,000	-	4,000
1	- -	2,500	-	2,500
1	- -	1,340	-	1,340
6	- -	1,000	-	6,000
12	- -	500	-	6,000
156	- -	50	-	7,800
780	- -	10	-	7,800
7,800	- -	5	-	39,000
8,760	Prizes.			97,440
15,600	Blanks.—24,360 Tickets.			

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 numbers will be publicly placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out; and that Ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of $12,000.

And those five other Tickets having on them the same numbers, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d to $6,000
The 2d, 1st and 3d to 5,000
The 2d, 3d and 1st to 4,000
The 3d, 1st and 2d to 2,500
The 3d, 2d and 1st to 1,350

The 6 tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn numbers, in some one of their orders, will each be entitled to a prize of $1,000.

The 12 tickets which shall have on them any other three of the drawn numbers, in any order of permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of $500.

The 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of $50.

Those 780 tickets which shall have on them some other two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $10.

And those 7,800 tickets, which shall have on them some one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets and Shares can be had in the above scheme at the Managers' Offices.

Whole Tickets, $5 00 | Quarters, $1 25
Halves, 2 50 |

☞Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, are for sale at the office of the Catawba Journal. Orders by mail, enclosing the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12½ cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Public Sale.

ON Friday, the 29th inst. will be sold, at the dwelling-house of Zenas Alexander, deceased, the following property, viz:—a Saw Mill and Grist Mill seat, including about fifteen acres of land; a tract of land of about 200 acres, three miles from Charlotte, on the west side of Beattie's Ford road, of a good quality and well timbered; a front and back lot in Charlotte, unimproved and handsomely situated; about thirty acres of land near Charlotte, joining the land of Wm. Rudisill, Samuel M'Combs and others; two negro women, stock of all kinds, with a variety of other articles. Also, above one hundred copies of the first volume of Wm. C. Davis' lectures on the New Testament. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock:—terms made known on the day of sale.

A. W. ALEXANDER, Ex'tor.

Sept. 1, 1826. 4t100

P. S. All persons indebted to the estate of Zenas Alexander, deceased, by note or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment, as indulgence cannot be given.

A. W. A.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY

TO ENCOURAGE THE PUBLICATION OF
THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE,
20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday of September next.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars, is	$20,000
1		10,000		10,000
1		5,000		5,000
1		2,000		2,000
2		1,500		3,000
8		1,000		8,000
10		500		5,000
20		200		3,600
40		100		4,000
50		50		2,500
450		20		9,000
1,050		10		10,500
7,366		5		36,830
9,000	Prizes. }	23,886 tickets at $5 is		119,430
14,886	Blanks }			

☞*Not two Blanks to a Prize.*☜

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days' drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the prizes in another.

STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:

The last drawn Ticket on the

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	500
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day,	10,000
Eighteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

$73,730.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape-Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. 30 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of 15 per cent. All prizes not demanded within 12 months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interests of literature and science; and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY.

☞Tickets in the above Lottery are for sale at the Office of the Journal. Orders by mail, will be promptly attended to.

House of Entertainment,

AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by

1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

For Sale,

MY Rockland Plantation, containing 745 acres, lying in the fork of big Sugar Creek, adjoining the lands of William Cook, Dr. Fox, and others; payable in four equal payments, viz:—on the 1st day of January, 1828, 1829, 1830, and 1831, with interest on the three last payments from the first day of January, 1829. Bonds, with approved security, will be required, or a lien on the lands. Those who may wish to purchase, must make application to myself, or Col. Thomas G. Polk, who is authorised to sell, before the 15th of October next. The purchaser can have the crop on the ground at a fair valuation, together with stock, farming tools, &c.

8t103 WILL: POLK.

Lands for Sale.

UNDER a decree of the Court of Equity for Rutherford county, pronounced at April Term, A. D. 1826, in the case of Arthur Bronson, Goold Hoyt, James B. Murray and Peter A. Jay, Peter W. Radcliff and Eliza Thompson, Executors and Executrix of James Thompson, deceased, against Augustus Sacket,—I will proceed to sell before the Court-House at Asheville, in the county of Buncombe, on Friday, the 13th day of October next, one tract of land containing thirty-six thousand four hundred and ninety-four acres: this tract is situate in the south-east corner of the county, on Green river and its waters.

And in Rutherford county, before the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on Tuesday, the 17th day of October next, being in term of the Superior Court of that county, I will proceed to sell all the lands usually denominated "Speculation Lands," situate therein, consisting of fifty-eight separate tracts or patents, containing an aggregate amount of three hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-five acres. These lands, from their general dispersion, present all the varieties of soil, &c. to be found in the county.

Also, in Mecklenburg county, before the Court-House in Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 15th day of November next, being in term of the Superior Court for that county, I will proceed to sell twenty thousand four hundred and forty-five acres of land, comprising seventeen separate tracts or patents, situate in the south-eastern section of the county, in or near the Gold Mine region.

The above lands will be sold by the separate tract or patent; and should the sale at any one of the above places be not finished on the day mentioned, it will continue from day to day, until completed, or until so much thereof is sold as may be sufficient to satisfy the above mentioned decree, amounting to one hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars, and the legal interest thereon from the 21st of August, A. D. 1821, until paid.

Terms—CASH. Conveyances of title to be executed by the complainants.

T. F. BIRCHETT, *Clerk & Master.*

August 1, 1826. 7t100

Miscellaneous.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

SKETCH OF THE UNITED STATES, BY A RUSSIAN.

This work is said to be from the pen of Mr. POLETICA, formerly Minister from Russia to the United States, and now one of the highest and most confidential officers of the Russian government. An American, who has made himself even superficially acquainted with the history and politics of his country, will derive little information from the pages of the work under consideration; that, indeed, was not the object of the work. But, if it be desirable that the people of a remote region should be made acquainted with the nature of our institutions, the manners and customs of our people, and with the physical character of our country; and, also, if it be desirable to know what is said of us by the writers of foreign countries, to people who know little or nothing of us, then the book of Mr. Poletica must be deemed interesting. There are many errors, political and geographical, on the body of the work; but they do not affect the character or interest of the subject of it—they merely tend to make the sketch less perfect, without materially injuring it—and these errors are generally corrected by the translator in notes. It has been said that the author was very friendly and liberal towards us in his work. We think he has been rather just than friendly; candid, than liberal; which, in our opinion, unless we would feed a spirit of vanity, is far preferable. The author is a professed and practical monarchist, and does not disguise his political sentiments; yet he does not hesitate to say, that the republican institutions of the United States are the only ones which would suit this country. The work was translated by a gentleman of Baltimore, and published by Mr. E. J. Coale. The following extracts will give our readers an idea of the style and character of the book.

Extract from "A sketch of the internal condition of the United States, and of their political relations with Europe; by a Russian."

We should exceed the limits of this sketch, by giving a succinct description of the different states composing the American confederation. Independent sovereignties, so far as concerns their local interests, they are scarcely distinguishable from each other in the body politic which they united constitute.

To convey a general but accurate idea of them, it is only necessary to state, that they are so many republics erected on the principles of pure democracy. The differences observable in their respective forms of government exist only externally. They rest on a common foundation; every where the numerical majority influences directly the choice of men and measures: every where the executive power, very limited in its attributes, is frequently renewed; every where in fine, the people possess rights reserved to themselves which their legislators dare not touch. These rights, having for their object individual liberty and security, are like the laws of Moses, placed on a tabernacle, which no profane hand dares assail. Viewed at a distance, this constellation of republics pleases the eye and satisfies the mind; the principles on which they are based, reflect honor upon humanity; the apparent effects of these popular forms of government, present the image of happiness and contentment; but as soon as you examine them more closely, you discover serious imperfections, and even anomalies. In watching over individual rights thus tenderly, justice is rendered incompetent to the suppression of many offences committed in the daily trasactions of life. Without being very important in themselves, they nevertheless affect public order and tranquility; a well organized police, a thing incompatible with American institutions, could easily, at least in a considerable degree, have prevented their occurrence. In guarding against the abuse of executive power, they have made it incapable of fulfilling the obligations they have imposed upon it, whether it concerns the conduct of the foreign relations of the country, or those of the confederated states among themselves. In their anxiety to restrict the expenses of government, they have excluded from all public employment men of education and talents; for it is certain, and all those who have sojourned any time in the United States will concur in the opinion, that a seat in Congress, is little sought after by lawyers and physicians in possession of an extensive practice.*

This is not however the place to enter into a critical examination of popular governments. Like every other work of man, it bears the stamp of imperfection. But if, as the author believes, limited and constitutional monarchies better guarrantee individual safety and public tranquility than democratical states; yet it is certain, at least, that the latter are the most economical form of government that can be adopted: and, whatever we may think of it in other respects, this must be admitted to be a very important advantage in a country which meteor like is just bursting from obscurity.

There prevails among the American people an almost universal opinion, and which will not be easily eradicated, that under the peculiar circumstances in which their country is placed, a popular government is the best adapted to them. They have known no other since its first colonization, and the history of the United States furnishes no single incident exhibiting the slightest tendency in the nation towards a change in the existing form of government—a form which recommends itself so powerfully to their favor by the smallness of the expenditure necessary for its maintenance. It is only when the Americans represent their institutions as a perfect creation of human wisdom, susceptible of application at all times and to all countries, that the extravagance of their republican notions becomes manifest. For after all, the institutions of which they seem so proud, having as yet stood the test of but forty years experience, cannot be regarded as having been submitted to a conclusive experiment. They have yet to pass through the ordeal of the immediate vicinity of a great power like that of Mexico, when this kingdom, after having entirely severed its political ties with Spain, shall be permanently erected into an independent state, either in the form of a constitutional monarchy, or an indivisible republic. The first effect of this change of character on the United States, would be to create an absolute necessity for a considerable increase of their regular army, and thereby of the influence of the federal government.—[Pages 38 to 42.]

The Anglo Americans have been accused of an excessive and even shocking degree of national vanity. To a certain extent, this reproach may be well founded; for it cannot be denied, that they are not very sparing in the praises they bestow upon themselves on every occasion. But on the other hand, where is the nation without vanity? Besides, this national vanity shows itself so often in the United States, because there are there more numerous opportunities for its display, than in any other country. It is inherent in the nature of a republican government, based on the sovereignty of the people. Who does not know that of all sovereigns, the sovereign people is most avaricious of praise; and as their suffrages are indispensable to the election either of a supreme magistrate, an inspector of a market, and even of an officer of a regiment of militia, it follows, that the ambition of the one and avarice of the others, singing in chorus, the praises of the sovereign people, have finished by reducing the perpetual adulation addressed to them, in the speeches of their orators, and the columns of their gazettes, to the simple formula which declares, that the American nation is the most enlightened and virtuous on earth. This assertion may be even found in the annual messages of the president of the United States. —[Pages 130 to 131.]

*These observations should be taken in a limited sense, that is to say, as applicable to all democratic governments. To prevent any misunderstanding on this point, the author does not hesitate to declare it as his conviction, that a republican government alone suits the United States in their present situation, and is the only one which could subsist in that country.

From the Charleston Courier.

MR. EDITOR.—A Poet has said, "'tis education forms the human mind;" and it may be justly affirmed, that no truth has received the common consent of mankind more implicitly, than that contained in the *above* line. There is another truth connected with the subject of education, which I take to be in the general very clear. It is, that the indifference or inattention of parents and guardians, with regard to the education of children, is nearly as universal as the belief that,

"*As the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.*"

I do not mean that children are not sent to school a sufficient *time*, or that there exists a *scarcity* of schools or teachers; *they* are, throughout nearly the whole of our country, sufficiently abundant, and in some places we have them to *overflowing*. What I mean is this—that little attention is paid to the *proper* education of children; in other words, sufficient care is not taken to have them *learn*, and *understand* what they *attempt* to acquire. If a child gets a variety of lessons "*by heart*," *dips* into a great number of subjects, and *glances* at many of the sciences, *this* is *practically* deemed *giving an education.*

This inattention on the part of guardians and parents, finds its counterpart in the *generality* of teachers. I have *seldom* found an exception, and I have long observed the *manner* in which children are taught at school. In the language of a writer in a Georgetown paper, under the signature of "Jay,"—"It is too common in most of our institutions, for the teachers to be satisfied with the mere *rehearsal* of the task prescribed to their pupils, without attempting to ascertain whether it be the lesson of a parrot, or a being capable of reflection." It is too true that most teachers rest "satisfied with the mere rehearsal." If a child commits his or her lessons perfectly, and runs over in each day as many subjects as there are "counteracting circumstances" in the way of the perfection of the "man machine;" or if the pupil *knows* as little about the matter *thus* committed, as Mr. Symmes does of the "concentric spheres;" or if he is as ignorant of the *real* meaning and intent of the subject as Mr. Reynolds is of the geography of his master's *inner world*, no matter; "he is a *smart* boy, an *apt* scholar, and improves amazingly." It is indeed an *amazing* improvement.

I have seen many children who, but give them a clue now and then, and they would repeat to you with a facility that would remind you of the quick passage of a coach over a pavement, every rule in Murray's Grammar; and when they had ended, ask them for an exemplification of any simple rule, and in a moment they are *speechless*. So in every branch of study.

The memory *alone* is cultivated; judgment, thought and reflection are completely neglected.—By this means the child becomes in a short time disgusted, from being compelled to get by *rote* a quantity of words and phrases, of which it understands as little of the *real* meaning as it does of the motions of a *Steam Engine* or an Orrery.

The *Course* of Studies pursued at school, instead of *fitting* Children for the pursuit and acquisition of knowledge in *after* life, has so completely nauseated them, that they seldom bear the idea of *studying* ever after.

JEREMY.

DESULTORY.

From the Baltimore American.

Naval.—We are indebted to the *New-York Times* for a list of officers on board the frigate *Brandywine*, Commodore Jones, and sloop of War *Vincennes*, Captain Finch, which sailed on Thursday morning from New-York, for the relief of the frigate *United States* and sloop of War *Peacock*, in the Pacific. From the same paper we learn that the compliment of officers and men on board the *Brandywine*, is 457. She carries out 490. That of the *Vincennes*, is 196—she carries out 220.—The excess is for the purpose of relieving in part our Brazilian squadron, and the residue for the schooner *Dolphin*, whose present crew will return in the *United States*. Should no disaster occur, the *Brandywine* and the *Vincennes* will probably meet the squadron now in the Pacific, in about 95 days.—They will water at Rio Janeiro, and will probably meet Commodore Hull and the other ships at Valparaiso—if not, they will proceed to Callao.

The guns on the main deck of the *Brandywine* have been changed for lighter guns of the same calibre; the former weighed 63 cwt. the latter weigh 52 cwt. making a difference of 11 cwt. per gun. The mainmast of the B. has been placed 5 feet further forward, and by these changes and the removal of ballast, she is nearly a foot lighter than when she sailed from the Potomac.

In connexion with this article, we also submit a statement of the number of our ships now in commission, and abroad upon active duty, including the *Brandywine* and *Vincennes*, which we cannot but believe will prove interesting. It shows a becoming regard, on the part of the Government, to the mercantile interests and the honour and dignity of our republic, and that in their adoption of this comparatively cheap defence of nations, they have taken counsel from a maxim, which will bear to be carried out from individual to national concerns, that *preventive* are preferable to *remedial* measures.

American Naval Force now abroad.

North Carolina, ship of the line, Constitution, frigate, Erie, sloop, Ontario, sloop, Porpoise, schooner,	Mediterranean squadron, Commodore Rodgers.
Macedonian, frigate, Cyane, corvette, Boston, sloop,	Brazilian, Commodore Biddle.
Constellation, frigate, John Adams, corvette, Hornet, sloop, Grampus, schooner, Shark, schooner,	West Indies, Com. Warrington.
United States, frigate, Peacock, sloop, Dolphin, schooner,	Pacific, Com. Hull.
Lexington, sloop,	Coast of Labrador, Captain Shubrick.
Brandywine, frigate, Vincennes, sloop,	On their way to the Pacific, Commodore Jones.

Col. *Aaron Burr*, who some years ago occupied so large a space in the public arena, is now a practising lawyer at the New York bar. He sustains a very high reputation for talents and legal acquirements; and is in independent circumstances. A casual visitor to the city, who chooses to pass an hour or two in the vicinity of Tammany Hall, will generally notice a small, delicate, white haired man, moving about in meditative mood, alone and noticing no one—a man whose keen eye and expressive countenance, where age has in vain struggled to quench the fire of genius, and whose appearance, bespeaking the finished gentleman, will arrest all his attention.—That man is *Aaron Burr*—who was one day Vice President of the U. States, the next a fugitive from the blood of Hamilton; at another time mounted on the whirlwind of revolution, and meditating the dissolution of the Union and the building up of a southern monarchy; and then, a prisoner, answering to the charge of high treason at the bar of his country. A man, who, perhaps, considered with reference to the powers of mind alone, had no superior; has now no superior. But he left the path of honorable virtue; and he is, what you may see him—a solitary being in the midst of society; pointed out to the passing stranger as a mere object of curiosity.

Trenton Emporium.

The Holy Inquisition.—It appears from documents that must be deemed authentic, that this infernal tribunal in Spain, during the eighteen years that an infamous wretch, named Torquemada, was inquisitor general, (to which office he was appointed by the *most pious* pope Sextus VI. & the *most catholic* king Ferdinand V.) no less than 10,220 persons were burnt alive, 6,640 burnt in effigy, and 97,371 sent to the galleys or to prison—all under the horrible and blasphemous plea of supporting the mild and glorious doctrines of Jesus Christ! The grand totals of the priestly murders and persecutions in Spain, are as follows: *burned alive* 34,658, in effigy 18,049, sent to the galleys, 288,214—besides those that were imprisoned, or quietly put to death in dungeons by starvation or disease, for the *honor of the cross!* And these things are among the "ancient and venerable" institutions that the late Governeur Morris exhorted Spain to "rejoice" in the restoration of, in a mad oration, which was listened to by a portion, (a little one, only) of the *American* people, in the mad days of party spirit, not many years ago! It seems that the "*holy* inquisition" was first completely organized in 1203 by his *holiness* pope Innocent III; but it was his *holiness* pope Gregory IV, under whom it was authorized more fully to murder men, that *Christianity* might abound! There is a great deal of this infamous stuff still remaining in the world, and much of a *disposition* to employ the "fire and faggot" even among ourselves, for the conversion of infidels."

Niles.

CAUSES OF INTEMPERANCE.

The late President Dwight, in a sermon on intemperance, mentions, among the causes of that most fatal and alarmingly prevalent evil, the following:—

1. Example. 2. Frequenting those places where strong drink is conveniently obtained. 3. Evil companions. 4. Customary and regular drinking.

Its Evils.—1. It exhibits the subject of it in the light of extreme odiousness, and degradation. 2. Drunkenness exposes the subject of it to many, and those often extreme dangers. 3. The drunkard exposes himself to many temptations and many sins. 4. A drunkard necessarily wastes his own property. 5. The drunkard destroys his health. 6. The drunkard wastes his reputation. 7. The drunkard destroys his reason. 8. The drunkard destroys his usefulness. 9. The drunkard ruins his family.—(1. He spreads through his family the habit of intoxication. 2. By squandering their property, he deprives them of both comfort and respectability. 3. He breaks their hearts by subjecting them to insupportable mortification.) 10. The drunkard destroys his life. 11. The drunkard ruins his soul.

A late Liverpool paper gives the following directions for obtaining flowers of different colors, on the same stem.—"Split a small twig of the Elder bush lengthwise, and having scooped out the pith, fill each of the compartments with seeds of flowers of different sorts, but which blossom about the same time, surround them with mould, and then, tying together the two bits of wood, plant the whole in a pot filled with earth properly prepared. The stems of the different flowers will thus be so incorporated as to exhibit to the eye only one stem, throwing out branches covered with flowers analogous to the seed which produced them.

The biter bit.—A travelling tin merchant, (says the Schoharie N. Y. Republican,) from the land of "wooden nutmegs and horn gun flints," while moving with his *portable* ware-house through an adjoining town, called upon a very *shrewd* descendant of St. Crispin, or in other words, a pretty "wide awake" shoemaker, who, having on hand a Plattsburgh dollar, thought the present opportunity a very fine one for disposing of it—besides the *immortal* honor he would acquire by having "taken in a Yankee pedlar," a consideration of no small importance, it being generally believed a difficult point to accomplish. He accordingly bought a *tin paste horn*, and giving a *knowing* wink to the by-standers, offered his Plattsburgh bill, and requested his change. The pedlar looked grave, and shook his head—he did not like the bill, he said, for he had heard the bank was down. Crispin said, "there was no such thing—the report was set afloat by brokers and speculators, men not to be relied upon—the bills were perfectly good; as good as specie—and as to that matter, a *little* better, because it was less trouble to carry it;" and all the spectators joined with him, in recommending the bill to be a good bill, and the bank that issued it, to be a bank of "exceeding good repute." The bill being so highly recommended, the *unsuspecting* pedlar put it in his pocket and handed out the change—the by standers put on long faces—the shoemaker laughed behind his ears, and no one looked *really* honest but the pedlar. But trading did not stop here; Crispin, elated with his success, offered to sell the man of tin a lot of shoes, at a reduced price, for cash. The pedlar bargained for them at $10—deposited the shoes in the cart-box—paid the amount in *Plattsburgh* bills—and drove leisurely off, whistling the old tune of "*catch a weasel asleep.*"

A little boy, nine or ten years of age, was called as a witness at a late trial at Cambridge, England. After the oath was administered, the Chief Justice, with a view of ascertaining whether the boy was sensible of the nature and importance of an oath, addressed him, "Little boy, do you know what you have been doing?" "Yes, Sir," the boy replied, "I have been keeping pigs for Mr. Banyard."

Examine the equitable decisions, depending on the moral perceptions of the mind, made by a Hindoo Judge, four thousand years ago, and on the other side of the globe; so of the Roman Judge in the days of Titus or Justinian, in another quarter of the world; and we find them made in a manner, in which the moral and correct American Judge now fully acquiesces.

Foreign.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 5.

The Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser are indebted to Capt. Arnold, of the ship Robert Wilson, which arrived on Monday night in 35 days from Liverpool, for the loan of Liverpool papers of the 29th and London of the 27th July.

The British revenue appears to be falling off at the rate of £600,000 per quarter, or £2,400,000, per annum—no promise of improvement. The Times of the 27th, says—If there are parasites base enough to flatter the community, when it ought to be admonished, and to cry out all's well, when the ship is almost on her beams ends, we are of a different kind of Englishmen. If a broad and decisive scale of retrenchment is not adopted, the credit and honor of this much enduring and long confiding nation will be brought to a speedy catastrophe."

The establishments of the empire, military and civil, must be reduced, or the national creditor will be made to pay for them in the flesh which lies "nearest to his heart."

The Dublin Morning Post says, that all apprehensions for the safety of the potatoe crops have vanished in that country.

No change for the better appears to have taken place in the situation of the manufacturing and laboring classes.

The statements continued favorable respecting the harvest. The Glasgow Courier remarks that the wheat was universally good. The oat crop was every where deficient in straw, and that there was little doubt that the ports for foreign oats would soon be opened.

The Manufacturing Districts.—The Liverpool Courier of the 26th, says—"The accounts from different parts of our country, and from many more of the distant manufacturing parts of Great Britain, continue to be of a very painful description; and what has added to the alarm is, that in Manchester, Stockport, and some other places, meetings have been called by some desperate and atrocious wretches, in order to inflame the suffering population, and urge them to deeds of blood. It is, however, but justice to the great body of the unimployed workmen to state, that little impression appears to have been made by these inflammatory harangues, and the more secret means which, no doubt, have been resorted to, to produce riot, in order that a few unprincipled incendiaries may profit by it, and plunder their neighbours.

The Albion of the 29th, says: "We lament to state the distress which we so often have had occasion to mention, continues to increase day after day. Some hundreds of our wretched countrymen added to the thousands already destitute of employment. An accumulation of misery is occasioned which demands instant relief. The funds so promptly raised by private subscriptions are exhausted, and in our opionion it becomes the imperative duty of government to institute an immediate inquiry into the state of the country."

At Manchester there were slight appearances of an improvement in business.

The king had given a further donation of £1000 to the Spitalfields weavers.

A serious riot had taken place at Dumfries in consequence of a meal monger taking the advantage of an inadequate supply, and attempting to advance the price of meal 2d. per stone. He barely escaped with life.

Spain.—The Constitutionnel contains a letter from Madrid, dated the 13th July, in which it is stated, that the Captain General of Badajos had sent an express to Madrid for a reinforcement of troops, which he considers absolutely necessary, from the public feeling having taken a new direction, as well for the purpose of strengthening the garrison, as for placing detachments in several towns in the province, particularly those nearest the Portuguese frontier. The same letter states, that the public mind has undergone a similar change in the Capital itself. The arrivals of couriers from Lisbon and Paris succeed each other with great rapidity.

LONDON, JULY 28.—The merchants and others connected with Greece, are disappointed this morning at the absence of intelligence respecting Lord Cochrane. We cannot find that the Mediterranean Packet brings any account of his squadron. We understand he was expected at Napoli di Romania.

TWO DAYS LATER.—By the arrival at Boston of the ship Mercury, Capt. Poit, the Editors of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the evening of July 29, inclusive. Extracts, commercial and political, will be found below. The distresses of the manufacturing districts continued with unabating suffering. It was *hoped*, however, that the crisis had arrived, and that a gradual improvement would take place.

Caterpillars of monstrous size have been found in many places in Ayrshire. One was found which measured five inches long, and one inch and a quarter in circumference, of a beautiful sea-green.

Paris dates are to the 26th of July inclusive. The *Constitutionel*, and some of the other papers, persist in asserting that Constantinople has been laid waste by fire, and that the Janissaries at Adrianople, whose number they swell to 20,000, had made a very formidable insurrection: but the *Etoile* contradicts again the whole of these statements and declares, not only that the insurrection at Adrianople was put down on the 15th, but that the Janissaries in all the fortresses on the Danube have submitted, without resistance, to the orders of the Governors. The central corps of these troops having been destroyed, the submission of the other corps in the distant stations is calculated upon as certain by the Etoile; while the other papers speculate on the probability of those stationed at Larissa, called the "City of the Janissaries," and in other important posts, being able to make a successful stand againt the authority of the Sultan.

The late Elopement.—The *beaumonde* in the west of the town has lately been converted into a "School for Scandal," in descanting upon the misfortunes of an honorable baronet, deprived of his accomplished lady. One does not like to disclose all that one knows about an affair so seriously unpleasant. Suffice it to say, for the present, that the wife of a Baronet, the owner of a fortune of £25,000 a year, a member of Parliament for a county, and the proprietor of a splendid town and country establishment, has eloped from a home which all the world presumed to be a happy one, and to be the gayest and most favorite resort of the glittering circles of society. These advantages, with all the "pride, pomp, and circumstance," that appertain to them, this lady has sacrificed forever, by absconding with a young military gentleman, *claiming*, it is said, very high alliances, but *claiming* them in a particular way. With scarcely means to support himself in the class of society, in which he has hitherto moved, the Lady ——— will find her future situation in life a very different one indeed, and a very sad change from that which she has abandoned. She is young and beautiful. A very clever well-executed portrait of her and her husband were in the late exhibition at Somerset House. We can scarcely term this elopement a flight, as we have pretty good reason to know that the guilty parties are at this moment in one part of the town, whilst the injured husband is residing at another. Inquiries have been made at Steven's, Long's, Limner's, and other fashionable hotels at the west end of the town resorted to by the gallant *Lothario*, but as yet he has escaped detection.

Morning Chronicle.

The fashionable world are lost in surprise, the parties both being very young. The lady left behind her all her valuable jewels, and even her purse, containing nearly a hundred sovereigns, on the toilet table. So high-minded was she, in consequence of having brought no fortune to her husband. The seducer, the same age as the husband, namely, twenty-five, is the son of a General Officer much esteemed by our late King.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Cyane at Pernambuco.

"Our reception here was highly flattering—civilities of ever kind were shewn us—we interchanged salutes. In firing our salute we hoisted the Brazilian flag at the fore.—On the Consul reaching the ship, he stated to Captain Elliott, that the English man of war had refused this, although called upon by the authorities to do so, and that on declining, their salute was not returned.—When Capt. E. was presented to the President of the Province, he remarked to him, that he could not avoid returning his thanks for the performance of this spontaneous act, and what the English had refused when asked, &c.; that our nation seemed the one which could be called upon *when in distress*. On the presentation of Capt. Elliott to his Brazilian Majesty, he was extremety courteous. We here met with Rear Admiral, Sir Geo. Eyre, in the Wellesley 86, with some of the French squadron, Admiral Rosewell. Our anchor was scarcely let go, when Sir Geo. Eyre sent his first Lieutenant with a polite message, offering his services. On Captain Elliott's visiting the Admiral, he met with the officer who commanded the Cyane when she was captured by Commodore Stewart. The day following, the Admiral visited the Cyane, with other officers, and invited Capt. Elliott to dine. At his table Capt. Elliott met with Sir John Phillemore, of the Briton, Lord H. Fin of the Ranger. Captain Elliott gave in return, a splendid entertainment. In honor of Sir John Phillemore who so generously saved our seamen on the coast of Spain, Captain E. gave this toast, which was most enthusiastically received—"Britain and America: may each be emulous in the performance of those acts which may bring back the kindly feeling of *parent and child.*" Here we met with Lord and Lady Ponsonby; she is the daughter of Lord Holland; he gave Captain E. a most splendid dinner. While Admiral Rosewell was here, salutes and visits were interchanged—nothing unpleasant occurred during our intercourse with these foreign squadrons. A little before our departure, Capt. Widot du Planty of the Seine, sent his boat on board to obtain permission to search two of our merchant vessels for deserters, then standing out of the harbour, as also others in port—to which Capt. Elliott replied, "that he was surprised at the receipt of a communication of the kind—that on no account must he be permitted to put his foot on board of the American vessels for this purpose." This ship has rendered great services in aiding our distressed countrymen. The hospitality of all on board is worthy of the warmest praise.

"The foreign ships of war are in high order, but the Cyane is not inferior to any of them. The commanders are very desirous of raising the blockade of Buenos Ayres, and only wait for our commander to set the example. Sir John Sinclair, in the Doris, has been here, who is on the best terms with our captain.

"It would seem that France and England are restless under the blockade, having millions either directly or indirectly connected with this measure. They will doubtless do all they can to secure the commercial advantages which the trade of this country may offer to the most favored. Capt. Elliott has not lost sight of this object, and will not let any opportunity escape of producing the best results from our timely arrival.—The navy of the United States is every day extending its high character. Our older officers seem to be known by reputation to most of the distinguished naval men we have met at this place. This is gratifying to those who take an interest in our naval concerns.

Balt. Gazette.

Mexico.—A letter has been received at New-York from our Minister, Mr. Poinsett, dated Mexico, 11th July, in which he states that he "had just concluded and signed a treaty of amity and commerce with that country, and that he did not apprehend any difficulty in the Congress there, although the treaty must be approved by both houses."

The Metropolitan, printed at Washington City, contains a letter from Ky. giving some particulars of the early life and tragical death of Mrs. Beauchamp, whom the editor speaks of as possessing more of the *virtues* of a Roman matron than a village wife! and whose conduct "not only challenges the sympathy, but the *admiration* of the world!" This is shameless enough—but the letter itself is so gross an outrage upon the moral and religious feelings of the country, that we are sorry to see it copied into a journal of this State. The writer, after saying that Mrs. B., in person, was very beautiful, observes: "Her thoughts were free as the air she breathed, and those whose souls never travelled beyond the dull and ordinary pursuits of life, did not scruple to affirm that her *free thoughts* ruined her! It is not known that Col. Sharp ever *addressed* her, but it is well known that he seduced her!" These *free thoughts* are understood to be an entire freedom from the belief and restraints of the Christian religion, which Mrs. B. left to more grovelling minds. When her husband had determined on the murder of Sharp, we are told that her whole heart "was fixed on revenge, so much so, that her countenance underwent an entire change, losing all its sweetness and placidity: and her husband said, at times he almost feared to look on it!"—Thus verifying the declaration of the poet,

Earth has no curse like love to hatred turn'd,
And hell no fury like a woman scorn'd.

While in prison, she cited the examples of Cleopatra and the wife of Claudius, and declared that "Ann Beauchamp disdained to listen to the arguments of fools and sophists, who would persuade her that suicide is a crime!" "It was evident (we quote the letter) that Beauchamp had religious qualms, and was not satisfied that suicide was justifiable under any circumstances, but her *great soul* soared far beyond such feelings. She could not draw that nice distinction between the difference in the eye of Deity, whether a *mass of matter* WAS SENT OUT OF THE WORLD by the public executioner, or that it should quietly resign a part it was no longer capable of maintaining with honour and advantage to *itself!*" What despicable folly and nonsense is this!

Thus are the crimes of this wretched woman attempted to be varnished over by the pen of infidelity—to be whitened into virtues! What are the facts! It is known that she was seduced, and afterwards deeply injured by Col. Sharp, but it is doubted even by her apologist, whether he ever solicited her hand, and she could not urge in extenuation of her frailty, a promise of marriage. She incites her husband to murder—and when he proposes to attack Sharp in public, this *high minded* woman advises a midnight assassination, in his own house, that his innocent wife might suffer the agony of listening to his death-groans, and witnessing his dying struggle! And she assists her husband to execute a monstrous scheme of villainy, which, had it been successful, would have consigned an innocent man to the scaffold. She urges that husband to self-murder, and labours incessantly to drive from his mind all fears of the awful consequences of such a crime beyond the grave. Infidelity, Prostitution, Assassination, subornation to Perjury, and Suicide!—these are the *virtues* which a paper printed in the American capital, declares must "challenge the admiration of the world!"—the

virtues of a Roman matron! Enough has been said of this guilty pair—but when an attempt is made not only to palliate, but even justify the grossest violations of law, Divine and human, it is necessary that things be called by their right names. *Georgia Reporter.*

Accident.—A few nights since a person by the name of Evers, who was imprisoned in Knoxville, Crawford county, for a small debt, broke jail (probably by the assistance of some out-door friends) and escaped. Shortly after he was found and arrested by Mr. Barker, the Deputy Sheriff. On his way back to jail, he found an opportunity to mount Mr. B's horse and escaped. He rode several miles, then abandoned the horse, and came to this place. On Thursday last he was again arrested by Mr. Barker, and after properly securing him, started again with him to Knoxville, in company with two or three other persons on horseback—the prisoner riding behind one of them, and another having the rope with which Evers was bound, tied round his arm. In this situation they arrived at Tharp's Bridge on the Ichucconna, after night had set in. It being rainy and extremely dark, the horse of the person having the end of the rope, walked off the side of the bridge, carrying his rider with him, and dragging the prisoner from the horse on which he was mounted. He fell on a wooden pin which secured the plank to the sills—the fall was on his side, and with such force as to terminate his existence in about an hour. The person who fell from the bridge was but little hurt. *Macon Messenger.*

Melancholy Affair.—We regret to learn that during the performance of the funeral honors of Mess. Jefferson and Adams at Baton-Rouge, on the 9th August last, a rencounter took place between Mr. Anthony Peniston, Attorney for the Commonwealth at that place, and Mr. John B. Potts, formerly a resident of West Baton-Rouge, which terminated in the death of the former, in consequence of a wound inflicted by a poniard; he died in about 10 minutes.—Mr. P. was a native of Petersburg, and in the 27th year of his age. Thus in the morning of his day, with the brightest prospects in view of future usefulness to himself and to society, has this promising young man been consigned to a premature grave. The Baton-Rouge Gazette of the 12th ult. says: Mr. Potts was immediately taken into custody, and will be tried at the next session of the Court, which will be held in October next." *Pet. Int.*

Not long since, an elegant bridge over Gauly river in the western part of Virginia, was consumed by fire, and circumstances rendered it certain that it was the work of incendiaries. Two men by the name of Kincaid have just been tried for the crime, and in 15 minutes the jury returned with a verdict of guilty. The judgment of the Court, as it ought to have been, was severe. They were ordered to pay a fine of $4000 each, to be confined in the public jail of the County for three years, (to be taken out on one day, in each year, and placed in the pillory for an hour) and after the expiration of the term of their confinement, to enter into recognizances each in the sum of one thousand dollars with security, to keep the peace for seven years, and to stand committed until the bonds are given. *Ral. Reg.*

On Tuesday morning last, just before day, the Northern stage was robbed of part of its baggage when within a few miles of Louisburg, on its way south.—There were several passengers, all of whom probably would have lost their trunks, but the driver fortunately discovered what was going on, stopped the stage and pursued the villains. They succeeded however in carrying off one trunk, belonging to a gentleman of Charleston, S. C. which contained amongst other valuables, 100 dollars in specie. *Raleigh Register.*

Richard Stuart and Maria Stuart, his sister, have been executed in New Brunswick for the murder of a child, considered the fruit of incestuous intercourse. The principal witness against them was another child of Maria Stuart.

The New-Orleans papers of the 10th ult. state that the health of the city was never better, in the most favored years, than it was at that date. Not a single case of yellow fever had been heard of, although the weather had been remarkably warm.

The Worcester Spy contains a list of twenty-four marriages in the town of Brimfield, Mass. celebrated within the last twelve months. One of the gentlemen married is described as "senior member of the Old "Bachelor's Society." *Good.*

New Emetic.—It cannot be two generally known that the best thing that can be administered to persons who have taken poison, in causing its ejection from the stomach, is a strong mixture of soap and water, given in as large quantities as possible.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1826.

A dinner has been given to Mr. CLAY by the citizens of Lewisburg, Va. as a token of their confidence in his integrity, and of their admiration of the uniform course which, during a long political career, he has pursued with so much honor to himself and his country. The committee, appointed to invite him to the dinner, say—"Although the detractions of envy, and the violence of party feeling, have endeavored to blast your fair reputation, and destroy the confidence reposed in you by the citizens of the United States, we rejoice to inform you, that the people of the Western part of that state which claims you as one of her most gifted sons, still retain the same high feeling of respect, which they have always manifested, in spite of the maledictions and bickerings of *disappointed* editors and *interested* politicians."

The manner in which Mr. Clay has been received by the *people*, on his whole route from Washington to Kentucky, and also on that by which he returned, affords the most satisfactory evidence that he is still strong in *their* confidence, notwithing the untiring efforts of his enemies to break him down. The shafts of malice and detraction have thus far fallen harmless at his feet; and his present defamers bid fair to share the fate of *George Kremer.*

A number of the citizens of Louisa county, Va. met at the Court-House on the 18th ult. and nominated P. P. Barbour as a candidate for the office of Senator of the U. States from Virginia, after the 4th of March next, when Mr. Randolph's term will expire. The *Petersburg Republican*, in reference to this nomination, says that the Virginia Assembly will not so far gratify the present Administration, as to *drop* Mr. Randolph. The *gratification*, we suspect, at such an event, would be altogether on the other side. For the honor and dignity of the Senate, we should wish Mr. Randolph *dropped*, as the Republican expresses it; but as to any injury he can do the Administration, we should be entirely willing to have him re-elected. We believe the party which placed him where he is, are pretty well convinced that his exertions instead of weakening, have very materially strengthened the Administration; and no more favorable result can be anticipated from his future course. They would be very willing to "drop" him, if they could do it with a good grace; but there's the difficulty. They found it necessary, for their own credit, to attempt a defence of his conduct in the Senate, and to justify his gross indignities and personalities; and to "drop" him now, will both belie their assertions, and throw discredit on their judgment. To avoid this, they will probably re-elect him.

Mr. Giles' election to Congress is opposed by a writer in the Richmond Enquirer, on the ground of his *physical incapacity*. A stronger objection than this, might be urged against his election; but as this is a matter which principally concerns the Virginians, let them manage it in their own way. If they want Mr. Giles in Congress, let them put him there; his morose temper & irritable disposition will work them more injury than good.

A man advertises a runaway slave in the Cheraw Spectator, and offers $25 reward for him, if lodged in jail; or *fifty dollars* for his *head*, if killed in taking.—This looks very much like a bounty for murder. The poor wretch can hardly be blamed for absconding from such a master.

The English papers publish an anecdote of an elector, who, at the recent Parliamentary election in England, was carried, by his own desire, to the poll, from a sick bed, and gave in his vote. He was forewarned, by his physician, that it would be fatal; he persisted, was carried home, and in a quarter of an hour afterwards breathed his last. A similar instance to the above, occurred at a borough election in this state, some years since.

An interesting scene was witnessed at the Navy Yard yesterday, in the launch of the Frigate *Potomac* from the bed on which she has for more than four years reposed, under a shed, at the Navy Yard in this City, after having been hauled up on the Inclined Plane constructed for the experiment. Comparatively few persons were aware of the intention to launch her, and still fewer of the day and hour, both having been undivulged, to prevent too great a crowd, as, in case of any difficulty in the launch, such as some had predicted, it might have impeded the necessary operations of the workmen, &c. A good number of persons, however, witnessed the launch, which is supposed to have been one of the most beautiful that ever took place. Not the slightest difficulty occurred. The vessel was started off a little before eleven o'clock, and majestically ploughed her way to the river. The distance she had to run being considerable, and the descent small beyond example, her movement occasioned almost almost as much solicitude as pleasure. But such precautions had been taken by the skilful officers and men of the Yard, that not the least accident occurred; and, in a few minutes, this fine Frigate, after being high and dry since May 1822, in excellent preservation and order, lay snugly at anchor in the Eastern Branch. *Nat. Int.*

The late Judicial appointment.—The Catawba Journal, and a writer in the Western Carolinian, complain, and with much reason, we think, of the appointment of Judge Mangum to the bench of the Superior Court, by the Council of State. The main ground of complaint is, that Judge Mangum resides in Orange county, which has had more of these appointments within the last ten years than the whole of the State besides; and where three out of the six Judges now reside. This is a very unfair distribution, or rather monopoly, of an office equally important to every part of the State; since the incumbents are frequently called on to exercise some of their functions between the terms of the Courts. A person here having business with one of the Judges must go 80 miles to Hillsborough; from Wilmington 110 miles to Newbern; and from the extreme western part of the State about the same distance. If the Judges were appointed from different parts of the State, say one from each Judicial District, this inconvenience would be materially lessened. It is very justly remarked, that Mr. Mangum's standing, either as a Lawyer or a Judge, is not so respectable as to outweigh these considations of convenience.

We have heard other objections to the appointment, which it is needless to mention—it is as unpopular here as in the west, and a strong hope is entertained that the Legislature will not confirm it. *Fayetteville Observer.*

Southern Heat.—By a private letter we understand that the late political effervescence in Charleston has resulted in pistols and daggers for two. Recently a couple of members of the Charleston bar quarreled in the Court House. The one challenged the other, and while on his way to the ground the latter was apprehended, and bound over with his antagonist in the sum of $30,000, to keep the peace in the United States. They are two of the most eminent lawyers in Charelston, and each took a very prominent stand at the late political meetings in that city. *National Adv.*

Illinois and Missouri.—It is ascertained that Mr. Bates is elected to Congress over Mr. Scott, by a large majority, from Missouri.

Mr. Duncan is elected in Illinois over Mr. Cook.—Ninian Edwards is elected Governor. *Cincinnati Gazette.*

The following certificates shew the number of votes given for electors, in Maryland and in Illinois—and are attached to Mr. SLOAN'S address to the People of Ohio:

Extract of a letter from His Excellency JOSEPH KENT, Governor of the State of Maryland, to J. Sloane.

"From the official returns, I find that General Jackson received 14,449 votes, and Mr. Adams 14,695 votes, and Mr. Crawford 3,346 votes.

"The electon of Mr. Adams is well received in Maryland, and must be every where, with every reflecting man, who either understands or regards the true interests of the country."

STATEMENT of the whole number of votes given for electors in Illinois at the last election of President and Vice President.

For MR. ADAMS,	1,542
"Mr. CLAY,	1,047
"Gen. JACKSON,	1,272
"Mr. CRAWFORD,	219

The foregoing contains a statement of votes given in Illinois. D. P. COOK.

Niles' Register says, that at the last Presidential Election, the free population was divided as follows:

Adams, 87 members	3,530,656 Free pop.
Jackson, 71	2,665,252
Crawford, 54	1,130,062

The Shelbyville (Tennessee) Repertory, says, that "eight or ten men of that vicinity have bound themselves under a solemn obligation to do their utmost in endeavouring to pull down the Shelbyville press." The reason is, that the Editor will not bind himself to the car of the opposition—will not "be guided, governed, shackled, and kept in bondage by a parcel of enthusiastic partisans." The charge is a serious one, particularly as the party against whom it is alleged are so loud in praise of their own purity, and the freedom of the press. *Nat. Journal.*

PETERSBURG, SE.

Sale of blood Horses.—The sale of Horses belonging to the estate of the late Theo. Field, Esq. for some time past advertised in this paper, took place on Friday last. The correct judgment and skill of the deceased in selecting and rearing the best stock, together with the high reputation acquired by some of them as racers, attracted hither from a distance, a number of the gentlemen of the turf. In order to show how highly these horses were appreciated, we have thought proper to give the account of sales of several: Gohanna, a fine blood bay horse, upwards of sixteen hands high, 3,500 dollars; Phillis, full sister to Gohanna, 1,654 dollars; Merino Ewe, sixteen years old, now in foal by Archie, the dam of Gohanna and Phillis, 1,205 dollars; a Bay Filley, twelve months old, 357 dollars; a Sorrel Filley, four months old, 500 dollars, also the offspring of Merino Ewe; Calypso, Archie mare, 265 dollars; Lady Botts, grey mare, 150 dollars. Producing the handsome total of 7,959 dollars—and averaging $994 87½ each. We understand that none of the purchasers reside out of the State. VIRGINIA IS STILL HERSELF. *Intelligencer.*

An institution under the title of the *Kosciusko School* is about to be established near Newark, N. J. It has been organized at a recent meeting of the trustees of the African Education Society in that place. The intention is to appropriate the Kosciusko fund, and to raise a similar sum, for its endowment. The origin of the Kosciusko fund, and consequently of the name of the school, is explained in the New York Observer as follows: "That distinguished champion of civil liberty, on his last visit to the United States, left in the hands of his friend and compeer in patriotism the venerable Thomas Jefferson, his last will and testament, of which Mr. Jefferson was appointed the Executor. By this will, he gave to Mr. Jefferson a fund, the available amount of which at this time, will be about $13,000, to be employed in liberating enslaved Africans, and bestowing upon them such an education, 'as (to use his own words) would make them better fathers, better mothers, better sons, and better daughters.' The illustrious and lamented executor, in his life time, intrusted the management and application of this sacred fund to Benjamin L. Lear, Esq. of Washington City, and one of the Board of Trustees; and we are authorized to state, that the appropriation of the fund, upon the principles recommended at the above meeting, and adopted by the trustees, received the decided approbation of Mr. Jefferson." *Ohio State Journal.*

Mrs. Leigh's School.—We have heard it mentioned by a medical gentleman who was a witness of the fact, that a young female who had always been afflicted with an apparently hopeless impediment of speech, was perfectly cured in less than half an hour by the instructions of Mrs. Leigh; and, what is most singular, after receiving a correct articulation, she was entirely *unable to stammer*. Thus far the Evening Post. And we take pleasure in adding a case which lately came under our special observation. A friend of ours, from Connecticut, whose case of stammering was a very bad, and a difficult one, called upon us some three weeks ago, and we introduced him to Mrs. Leigh. *In eight days thereafter he was cured.* He could read as clearly, smoothly, and easily as any one; and in conversation, a stranger would not have supposed that he had been in the least thus afflicted. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Cheap Travelling.—The price of travelling in the Canal Packet Boats, on the whole line between Schenectady and Buffalo, is 3 cents per mile, including board, or two cents without board.

A late New-York Evening Post exemplifies the truth of the above statement, in the publication of an anecdote respecting an itinerant merchant, commonly yclep't a pedler, who conveniently took passage on board of one of the Canal boats just before dinner.—He made a very comfortable meal, and expressed himself very well satisfied with the accommodations, and in particular, with the provisions. After having been dragged *two miles* on the big ditch, he took a polite and affectionate leave of the captain, regretting that he could not longer enjoy the pleasure of inland navigation; and tendering a *sixpence* for his passage.—The captain said he must *pay for his dinner*—but the pedlar showed him the rates, which were three cents a mile, including *feed*; and departed leisurely to pursue his mercantile speculations. *N. C. Journal.*

MONGREL GEESE.—A farmer in this neighborhood last year, raised a fine blood of twenty-five mongrel geese. One day in the fall, when they had reached that state which fits them for the market, and when the date was fixed for transferring them thither, they all with one accord, (predicting, perhaps, the destiny appointed for them, with that foresight which enables them to foretell the changes of the weather,) in the sight of their astonished owner, rose on the wing, and bent their way to distant climes, from which they have never returned. The father of the flock of the wild goose breed remained, and still remains behind. Whether he was accessary to the bold act by which they regained their freedom, has not been ascertained. *Boston Advertiser.*

The American Congress of Deputies, which assembled some time ago at Panama, has adjourned, to meet at a village in the neighborhood of the City of Mexico, and hold its sessions there.

Gen. Bolivar, it is expected, will have reached before this time, the disaffected quarter of the State of Colombia; and there is reason to believe that the object of his return, the restoration of order, and of submission to the constitution and laws of the Republic, will have been immediately accomplished, by his presence. *Nat. Int.*

The N. J. (Princeton) Patriot mentions that twenty pages of the London *Theological* Review for June, 1826, are devoted to a laboured and most scurrilous diatribe upon the United States. Bishop Hobart's sermon, delivered soon after his return from Europe, forms the occasion of this bitter effusion.

The New York papers mention the death of the hon. Wm. P. Van Ness, Judge of the U. S District Court for the Southern District of New York. He died without a moment's sickness or any apparent pain.

Newspapers.—People are much given to talk of the influence of the press; of its being the palladium of our liberties, with a deal more of such vague panegyric. Yet whilst they praise the organ, they forget the condition of editors and printers. The very individuals who sing the loudest songs in praise of the Press, are most regardless of our professional rights. They resort to the meanest modes of defrauding us of the just recompence of our intellectual and mechanical labours; of our legal responsibilities and our pecuniary hazards.—Of stealing newspapers, we do not so much complain, for the law has affixed a penalty to that offence; but we do most earnestly protest against the system of borrowing them. Men do not borrow each others coats and shoes to the injury of shoemakers and tailors, yet we are greatly curtailed of our fair patronage by their borrowing our journals. *Noah.*

The Editor of the Boston *Galaxy*, adverting to the celebrated paragraph in Mr. M'DUFFIE's after-dinner speech, that he was not opposed to the Administration, but that the administration are opposed to him, finds a parallel in the anecdote of the soldier who, being remonstrated with for not firing with the rest, replied—"Why don't you blame the rest for not firing with me?"

MARRIED,

In this county, on Tuesday, the 5th instant, by John Rich, Esq. Mr. Eli Coan, to Miss Sarah Laney.

DIED,

In this county, on Tuesday, the 12th instant, Mr. *Henry Sturgeon*, aged about 50.

On the 9th instant, Mrs. *Margaret Weeks*, wife of John Weeks, Esq. about 45 years of age.

For Sale,

AT my Store, a quantity of Sole and Upper Leather, low for cash.

3t102 r. JOHN IRWIN.

For Sale.

THE subscriber, living three miles south of Charlotte, offers for sale a complete new *Yankee Wagon*; also, a quantity of Weather Boarding. JOHN M. THOMAS.

3t102.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Kendrick & Abernathy, terminated at the death of the latter. All persons indebted to the concern, are requested to make settlement with the subscriber; and those to whom the firm is indebted, will present their claims to him for payment.

It is *absolutely necessary* that the above concern should be brought to an *immediate* close, in order that I may settle with Mr. Abernathy's administrator.

GREEN KENDRICK, *surv'ng. part.*

Charlotte, Sept. 15, 1826. 4t102

Notice,

THAT on Wednesday, the 4th of October next, there will be sold, at the late residence of John M. Robinson, deceased, in this county, the following articles, to wit: Horses, Cattle, and Hogs; also, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, corn and cotton, and other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock—terms made known on the day of sale.

R. A. SAMPLE, *Adm'r.*

Sept. 14, 1826. 3t101

All persons indebted to the estate of John M. Robinson, deceased, will please to come forward and make payment, as no longer indulgence can be given. R. A. SAMPLE.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber has one hundred acres of land for sale, five miles west from the town of Charlotte, on a north fork of Sugar Creek. It is well situated and productive as any for corn, cotton and wheat; and no doubt it has a *Gold Mine*, as good signs are to be seen. The purchaser can have two falls to make the payment, by paying one hundred and fifty dollars, and to divide the last sum into two.

JONATHAN WILLIAMS.

September 4, 1826.—3t101.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarsk on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Constable's Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Poetry.

FROM THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE SONGS OF OUR FATHERS.

——"Sing aloud
Old Songs, the precious Music of the Heart."
Wordsworth.

Sing them upon the sunny hills,
When days are long and bright,
And the blue gleam of shining rills
Is loveliest to the sight!
Sing them along the misty moor,
Where ancient hunters rov'd,
And swell them through the torrent's roar,
The songs our fathers lov'd!

The songs their souls rejoiced to hear,
When harps were in the hall,
And each proud note made lance and spear
Thrill on the bannered wall:
The songs that through our valleys green,
Sent on from age to age,
Like his own river's voice, have been
The peasant's heritage.

The reaper sings them when the vale
Is filled with plumy sheaves;
The woodman, by the starlight pale,
Cheered homeward through the leaves
And unto them the glancing oars
A joyous measure keep,
Where the dark rocks that crest our shores
Dash back the foaming deep.

So let it be!—a light they shed
O'er each old fount and grove;
A memory of the gentle dead,
A lingering spell of love;
Murmuring the names of mighty men,
They bid our streams roll on,
And link high thoughts to every glen
Where valiant deeds were done.

Teach them your children round the hearth,
When evening-fires burn clear,
And in the fields of harvest mirth,
And on the hills of deer:
So shall each unforgotten word,
When far those lov'd ones roam,
Call back the hearts which once it stirred,
To childhood's holy home.

The green woods of their native land
Shall whisper in the strain,
The voices of their household band,
Shall breathe their names again;
The heathery heights in vision rise
Where, like the stag, they rov'd—
Sing to your sons those melodies,
The songs your fathers lov'd!

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Salem Register, August 24.

WEBSTER'S EULOGY.

The Eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, pronounced by Mr. Webster, at Faneuil Hall, has been published, and forms a pamphlet of 62 pages. Much as has been said of this performance by those who witnessed its delivery, our expectations have been fully realized on a perusal of the pamphlet. It is indeed a proud specimen of American genius and eloquence. We observe that a copyright has been taken out by the publishers, but it can only be for the purpose of preventing its re-publication entire by others for pecuniary gain—we therefore take the liberty to extract one or two passages as a foretaste, which cannot but give the reader a sharp appetite for the whole of the rich repast. We have heard that nothing could surpass the effect produced by the delivery of the passages quoted—but supposed, as they must have received much force from Mr. W's. impressive style of oratory, that they might not appear to so much advantage in print. We, however, think we may challenge the production of any thing from the orators of the present age to surpass these quotations:

"The eloquence of Mr. Adams resembled his general character, and formed, indeed, a part of it. It was bold, manly and energetic; and such the crisis required. When public bodies are to be addressed on momentous occasions, when great interests are at stake, and strong passions excited, nothing is valuable in speech, further than it is connected with high, intellectual and moral endowments. Clearness, force and earnestness are the qualities which produce conviction. True eloquence, indeed, does not consist in speech. It cannot be brought from far. Labor and learning may toil for it, but they will toil in vain. Words and phrases may be marshalled in every way, but they cannot compass it. It must exist in the man, in the subject and in the occasion. Affected passion, intense expression, the pomp of declamation, all may aspire after it—they cannot reach it. It comes, if it comes at all, like the outbreaking of a fountain from the earth, or the bursting forth of volcanic fires, with spontaneous, original, native force.—The graces taught in the schools, the costly ornaments, and studied contrivances of speech, shock and disgust men, when their own lives, and the fate of their wives, their children, and their country, hang on the decision of the hour. Then words have lost their power, rhetoric is vain, and all elaborate oratory contemptible. Even genius itself then feels rebuked, and subdued, as in the presence of higher qualities. Then, patriotism is eloquent; then, self-devotion is eloquent. The conception, out running the deductions of logic, the high purpose, the firm resolve, the dauntless spirit, speaking on the tongue, beaming from the eye, informing every feature, and urging the whole man onward, right onward to his object—this, this is eloquence; or rather it is something greater and higher than all eloquence, it is action, noble, sublime, godlike action."

"Let us, then, bring before us the assembly [the Congress of 1776] which was about to decide the question thus big with the fate of the empire." Let us open their doors, and look in upon their deliberations. Let us survey the anxious care worn countenances, let us hear the firm toned voices, of this band of patriots.

Hancock presides over the solemn sitting; and one of those not prepared to pronounce for absolute Independence, is on the floor, and is urging his reasons for dissenting from the Declaration. [Here Mr. Webster gives the supposed arguments made by Mr. Dickinson.]

"It was for Mr. Adams to reply to arguments like these. We know his opinions, and we know his character. He would commence with his accustomed directness and earnestness:—

"Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my hand, and my heart, to this vote. It is true, indeed, that in the beginning, we aimed not at independence. But there's a Divinity which shapes our ends. The injustice of England had driven us to arms; and, blinded to her own interest for our good, she has obstinately persisted, till independence is within our grasp. We have but to reach forth to it, and it is ours. Why then should we defer the declaration? Is any man so weak as now to hope for a reconciliation with England, which shall leave either safety to the country and its liberties, or safety to his own life, and his own honor? Are not you, sir, who sit in that chair, is not he, our venerable colleague near you, are you not both already the proscribed and predestined objects of punishment and of vengeance? Cut off from all hope of royal clemency, what are you, what can you be, while the power of England remains, but outlaws? If we postpone independence, do we mean to carry on, or to give up, the war? Do we mean to submit to the measures of Parliament, Boston port-bill and all? Do we mean to submit and consent that we ourselves shall be ground to powder, and our country and its rights trodden down in the dust? I know we do not mean to submit. We never shall submit. Do we intend to violate that most solemn obligation ever entered into by men, that plighting, before God, of our sacred honor to Washington, when putting him forth to incur the dangers of war, as well as the political hazards of the times, we promised to adhere to him, in every extremity, with our lives? I know there is not a man here, who would not rather see a general conflagration sweep over the land, or an earthquake sink it, than one jot or tittle of that plighted faith fall to the ground. For myself, having, twelve months ago, in this place, moved you, that George Washington be appointed commander of the forces, raised for the defence of American liberty, may my right hand forget her cunning, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I hesitate or waver, in the support I gave him. The war then must go on. We must fight it through.—And if the war must go on, why put off longer the Declaration of Independence? That measure will strengthen us. It will give us character abroad. The nations will then treat with us, which they never can do while we acknowledge ourselves subjects in arms against our sovereign. Nay, I maintain that England, herself, will sooner treat for peace with us on the footing of Independence, than consent, by repealing her acts, to acknowledge that her whole conduct towards us has been a course of injustice and oppression. Her pride will be less wounded, by submitting to that course of things which now predestinates our independence, than by yielding the points in controversy to her rebellious subjects.—The former she would regard as the result of fortune; the latter she would feel as her own deep disgrace. Why, then—why, then, sir, do we not, as soon as possible, change this from a civil to a national war? And since we must fight it through, why not put ourselves in a state to enjoy all the benefits of victory, if we gain the victory?

"If we fail, it can be no worse for us. But we shall not fail. The cause will raise up armies; the cause will create navies. The people, the people, if we are true to them, will carry themselves gloriously through this struggle. I care not how fickle other people have been found. I know the people of these colonies, and I know that resistance to British aggression is deep and settled in their hearts, and cannot be eradicated. Every colony, indeed, has expressed its willingness to follow, if we but take the lead. Sir, the declaration will inspire the people with increasing courage. Instead of a long and bloody war for restoration of privileges, or redress of grievances, for chartered immunities, held under a British king, set before them the glorious object of entire independence, and it will breathe into them anew the breath of life. Read this declaration at the head of the army; every sword will be drawn from its scabbard, and the solemn vow uttered, to maintain it or to perish on the bed of honor. Publish it from the pulpit; religion will approve it, and the love of religious liberty will cling round it, resolved to stand with it, or fall with it. Send it to the public halls; proclaim it there; let them hear it, who heard the first roar of the enemy's cannon; let them see it, who saw their brothers and their sons fall on Bunker Hill, and in the streets of Lexington and Concord, and the very walls will cry out in its support.

"Sir, I know the uncertainty of human affairs, but I see, I see clearly, through this day's business. You and I may rue it. We may not live to the time, when the declaration shall be made good. We may die; die colonists; die slaves; die, it may be, ignominiously and on the scaffold. Be it so. Be it so.—If it be the pleasure of Heaven that my country shall require the poor offering of my life, the victim shall be ready, at the appointed hour of sacrifice, come when that hour may. But while I do live, let me have a country, or at least the hope of a country, and that a free country.

"But whatever may be our fate, be assured, be assured, that this declaration will stand.—It may cost treasure, and it may cost blood; but it will stand, and richly compensate for both. Through the thick gloom of the present, I see the brightness of the future, as the sun in Heaven. We shall make this a glorious and immortal day. When we are in our graves, our children will honor it. They will celebrate it, with thanksgiving, with festivity, with bonfires and illuminations. On its annual return they will shed tears, copious gushing tears, not of subjection and slavery, not of agony and distress, but of exultation, of gratitude and of joy. Sir, before God, I believe the hour is come. My judgment approves this measure, and my whole heart is in it. All that I have, and all that I am, and all that I hope, in this life, I am now ready here to stake upon it; and I leave off, as I begun, that live or die, survive or perish, I am for the declaration. It is my living sentiment, and, by the blessing of God, it shall be my dying sentiment; independence *now*; and independence forever.

"And so that day shall be honored, illustrious prophet and patriot! so that day shall be honored, and as of often as it returns, thy renown shall come along with it, and the glory of thy life, like the day of thy death, shall not fail from the remembrance of men."

The Discourse closes with the following animating exhortation to a practical imitation of those public virtues, and that love of liberty, that had been the themes of his eulogy:

"And now, fellow-citizens, let us not retire from this occasion, without a deep and solemn conviction of the duties which have devolved upon us. This lovely land, this glorious liberty, these benign institutions, the dear purchase of our fathers, are ours; ours to enjoy, ours to preserve, ours to transmit. Generations past and generations to come, hold us responsible for this sacred trust. Our fathers, from behind, admonish us, with their anxious paternal voices, posterity calls out to us, from the bosom of the future, the world turns hither its solicitous eyes—all, all conjure us to act wisely, and faithfully, in the relation which we sustain. We can never, indeed, pay the debt which is upon us; but by virtue, by morality, by religion, by the cultivation of every good principle and every good habit, we may hope to enjoy the blessing, through our day, and to leave it unimpaired to our children. Let us feel deeply how much, of what we are and of what we possess, we owe to this liberty, and these institutions of Government. Nature has, indeed, given us a soil, which yields bounteously to the hands of industry; the mighty and fruitful ocean is before us, and the skies over our heads shed vigor. But what are lands, and seas, and skies, to civilized man, without morals, without religious culture; and how can these be enjoyed, in all their extent, and all their excellence, but under the protection of wise institutions and a Free Government! Fellow-citizens, there is not one of us, there is not one of us here present, who does not, at this moment, and at every moment, experience, in his own condition, and in the condition of those most near and dear to him, the influence and the benefits of this liberty, and these institutions. Let us then acknowledge the blessing, let us feel it deeply and powerfully, let us cherish a strong affection for it, and resolve to maintain and perpetuate it. The blood of our fathers, let it not have been shed in vain; the great hope of posterity, let it not be blasted.

"The striking attitude, too, in which we stand to the world around us, a topic to which, I fear, I advert too often, and dwell on too long, cannot be altogether omitted here. Neither individuals nor nations can perform their part well, until they understand and feel its importance, and comprehend and justly appreciate all the duties belonging to it. It is not to inflate national vanity, nor to swell a light and empty feeling of self-importance, but it is that we may judge justly of our situation, and of our own duties, that I earnestly urge this consideration of our position, and our character, among the nations of the earth. It cannot be denied, but by those who would dispute against the sun, that with America, and in America, a new era commences in human affairs.—This era is distinguished by Free Representative Governments, by entire religious liberty, by improved systems of national intercourse, by a newly awakened, and an unconquerable spirit of free inquiry, and by a diffusion of knowledge through the community, such as has been before altogether unknown and unheard of. America, America, our country, fellow-citizens, our own dear and native land, is inseparably connected, fast bound up, in fortune and by fate, with these great interests. If they fall, we fall with them; if they stand, it will be because we have upholden them. Let us contemplate, then, this connexion, which binds the prosperity of others to our own; and let us manfully discharge all the duties which it imposes. If we cherish the virtues and the principles of our fathers, Heaven will assist us to carry on the work of human liberty and human happiness.—Auspicious omens cheer us. Great examples are before us. Our own firmament now shines brightly upon our path. Washington is in the clear upper sky. These other stars have now joined the American constellation; they circle round their centre, and the heavens beam with new light. Beneath this illumination, let us walk the course of life, and at its close devoutly commend our beloved country, the common parent of us all, to the Divine Benignity."

Extract from "Observations of an American in England," in the Christian Spectator, for August.

Soon after my arrival in Sheffield, I sent to Montgomery, the poet, Professor Everett's Oration, delivered at Cambridge, before Lafayette, with a line expressing my conviction of the interest which he must take in the progress of literature in America. It was politely returned to me a short time afterwards, with the following note.

"J. Montgomery's respects to Mr. R———, and returns Everett's Oration with thanks for the perusal. In following the speaker through all his comprehensive views, and splendid prophecies of the future glories of his native country, it is no small pleasure to find that so much of the *purity of the English language* is yet preserved there, as this may be considered a pledge, that few of the modern Americanisms will be allowed finally to pervert it." What of compliment there may be in this remark, it is of little consequence to ascertain: but the amiable and excellent poet has here manifested a feeling, which is doubtless common to most English scholars respecting the American corruptions of their language. It is a feeling, however, which I believe will subside, as seems to be the case in regard to the poet in this instance, in proportion to their acquaintance with our literature. At least, I do not perceive, how their own consistency can be maintained on this point, while they continue to suspect us of dealing unfairly with their and our mother tongue.—I must leave the question to men of erudition, whether there is just ground, for all the fears which English scholars entertain, respecting the corruption or perversion of the language, by the word manufacturing Americans. My *opinion* is, and it is a humble, though it may seem an extravagant one, that the language will go on improving in America, while it is degenerating here. I cannot persuade myself, but that it is now spoken with more purity by the Americans than it is by the great body of the English people. When I first came to this country, and began to form acquaintances, I found a great variation between the written and spoken language, especially among the small manufacturers. Before I could transact business with them, it was necessary, in fact, to learn a sort of new language.—Some words were *entirely* new to me—others were pronounced in such a manner as to be quite unintelligible.—That, however, which is worse than the above is, that the dialect of one county, as you have often heard, differs so much from that of another, that the residents can scarcely make themselves understood, when they meet. The truth is, a great number of the lower classes can neither read nor write, and consequently the words which they use, are either caught from those who are as ignorant as themselves, or are coined to suit their own purposes.—These new-made words are soon learnt by the masters, and are apt to slide into use among the higher classes. Such cannot be the case with us. Almost every American youth is taught to read and write; and though education may be somewhat limited, as to degree, with us, yet so far as it extends, it is correct. We have no pin and needle manufactories to give employment to children that have not learnt their Alphabet. We have no work-shops where *man traps* and cant phrases are alike manufactured. The best English books are put into the hands of our youth, and they are both allowed time, and taught to read them. If language is not corrupted in Great Britian in the way above alluded to, in what way can it be corrupted? Or if the English language is not found sufficiently copious, especially under the circumstances of a new and rising nation, why may not an American add a word to it as well as an Englishman! You may smile at my *prosing* on such a subject; but my actual observation has furnished me with some data for forming a jugdment concerning it.

From the Annual Register, for 1825.

England, Fifty Years ago.—In seventy years, the People of Great Britain have advanced full fifty millions in number. In twenty-five years, the number of inhabited houses in England and Wales alone have advanced one half. Fifty years ago, the very existence of canals was a matter of incredulity. Fifteen millions of public wealth have now been profitably absorpt, by these mighty ducts; and at least half as much more is at this hour destined for their formation. Fifty years ago, there was hardly a steam-engine in the kingdom. There cannot now be less than twelve thousand—a creation of a power equal to at least a quarter of a million of horses; an energy which, in a single day, would have raised up the great pyramid of Egypt. Fifty years ago, our annual export of manufactured cotton did not amount to a quarter of a million in value; it has swollen to near thirty millions. In the same period, our exported woollens, in defiance of Saxon, Prussian, Spanish, and American competition, have advanced more than two millions. Fifty years ago, our imports of raw silk were only three hundred thousand pounds in weight; they are now near three millions. Fifty years ago, our export of iron was hardly twelve thousand tons: it is now about ten times as much. Fifty years ago, our exports of linen were about four millions of yards: they are now near sixty millions. Fifty years ago, the whole value of our exported produce, both native and foreign, was just fourteen millions of money: the value of British produce exported alone is now more than fifty millions. A hundred and twenty years ago, says old Tucker, there were only two or three vessels in Scotland, above two hundred tons; our whole tonnage is now more than a quarter of a million, employing twenty thousand souls. A hundred and fifty years ago, says Chalmers, the whole navy of Britain did not amount to a hundred thousand tons; it is now at least three millions of tons, employing about two hundred thousand souls.

A child of Mr. John Knox, of Georgetown, S. C. two years and a half old, died in that place on the 7th inst. from eating Chinquapins.

A public dinner was given to Mr. Clay by the citizens of Lewisburg, Virginia, and its vicinity on Wednesday, the 30th ultimo.